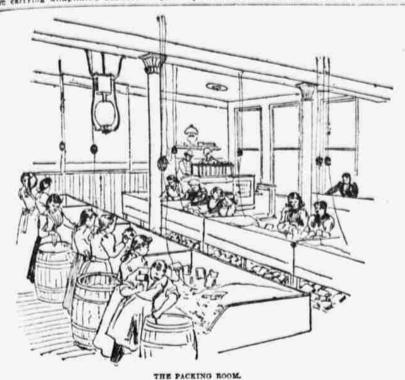
SECULER MAKES NO PROFIT.

SELLER MAKES NO PROFIT.

My Idea of the said to the year soo what there were the profit of the being of end to that they can soo what the part of the profit of the being of end to the profit of the being of end to the being of end to the being of end to the profit of the being of the profit of the being of the profit of the being of end to the profit of the being of the profit of



beard boxes. Outside the store, in a long winding line stood hundreds of other men, women, and children waiting to get in. The passing throng of clerks and saleswomen, on their way to work in the dry goods stores further up the street, was forced into the street by that solid line of hungry humanity, and had to make a detour in order to pass the store. Many people stopped for awhile to watch the line, which seemed to grow longer by two for each one that entered the store.

At the entrance were two booths at which each prospective customer had to buy a ticket These tickets, which cost five cents each, ar of blue cardboard, and look like this:

NATHAN STRAUS. Depot 345-47 Grand St. GOOD FOR 5^{c.} WORTH OF

21

4

GROCERIES. To enter the store, whether you wish to buy groceries or merely look around, you must buy one of these tickets. The men, women, and children you see are nearly all Russian, Polish and Hungarian Jews, not overclean or intelligent, but very poor and hungry. So poor are they that the clerks of Mr. Straus's store, who are familiar with the jargon-speaking races and their condition in the tenement region. wonder in many cases where they obtained the five cents to buy a ticket.

chests of tea, barrels of sugar, and bags of coffee are piled from the floor to the ceiling. "One man," explained Mr. koppel, "is kept busy all day taking this stuff to the floor be-



low, where it is packed in a mall parcels. We will go down stairs and see how it is done."

The floor below the storeroom presented an animated scene. Fifty girls, most of them between 15 and 18 years of age, stood at three long tables filling little paper bags with coffee, sugar, and tea, chatting gayly and laughing



The store opens at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Long before 7 these people have gathered upon the sidewalk waiting to purchase bread and coffee for their breakfast. They are an easer, husting lot of people but there is no disorder among them. Most of them have been in the store before, and know just where the go for the various articles of grocery. They enter the store at one door and, under the guidance of attendants, who grow hoarse with abouting before the day is over they canse out. They ground and a half.

The girls were very dexterous in filling the Long before 7 these people have gathered upon the sidewalk waiting to purchase bread disorder among them. Most of them have been in the store before, and know just where shorting before the day is over they pass out by another door thus forming a stream that



NATION STRAUS. Very little is said by any one for the simple Strans soils broad, cuffee, ten, and sugar in the

a pound and a half."

The girls were very dexterous in filling the bags and tying a piece of string around them. As each compartment became diled a man collected the parcels in a big box.

As soon as the box is full," explained Mr. Koppel, "it is placed in a chute, down which it slides to the store. When we opened the store we had to carry the parcels down, but as that was slow work, with a thoisand neeple waiting to buy, we had this chute built. "We get our bread down states, every day. ing to buy, we had this chate built.

We get our bread down stalrs, every day, from two basers. We sell one us loaf or two small loaves of either white or rre bread for five conts. All that is left over we sell the next day for one cent a loaf, and you should see how quickly it disappears. I never in my life saw anything like the crowd that comes early in the morning to get the stale bread. There is never a loaf left after is o'clock. We have special tickets for this bread. Here is one of them.

The ticket.was of white cardboard and was like this.

NATHAN STRAUS. Depot 345-47 Grand St. 4 GOOD FOR 9 BREAD 0 ONE DAY OLD.

"We have one other kind of ticket." Mr. Konnel went on "exactly like the ordinary admission dickets only on red eardloard instead of hine. We sell them to the charitable societies that desire to distribute them satisfy the poor. There was one comman in here the other day, representing the Lodies Fuel and Abl Pockery, who houstn's \$2.000 worth of red tickets. The have sold a great many of these

tickets to that and other societies, but this is the biggest amount we ever sold at one time. The most interesting part of the building is the celiar. That is where we swill the coal before going down there I will give you the ligures of our sales and the number of customers, as nearly as I can.

We average between 17,000 and 18,000 customers a day. The store opened on Dec. 30, and from that day to this we have sold coal and greezies to more than 200,000 people. The blue tickets that are now sold at the door were not introduced until day. In and the last ticket that we sent down stairs to-day to be sold is No. 14,1000. In the beginning we had twenty-live clorks. Now we have eighty, of whom fits-five acception.

We sell shout 2,400 loaves of bread every day, 4,000 marcels of coffee. 4,500 parcels of ten, and 5,000 bags of sugar. That is the average for the roast ten days. It is almost impossible to tell how much coal we sell. The coal keeps coming in all day lone, and is sold as fast as it can be showelled into rails. Yesterias, for instance, 248 tons were received, and nearly all of it has been sold."

How much is each customer entitled to?"

No one can buy more than live tickets, or 25 cents' worth of greeries or coal. Of course, it is impossible for us to keep track of the people who come in here, and some may buy more than 25 cents worth in one afternoon, but as a rule limit limit is sufficient for most of them.

How much is lost on the various articles of greeners?"

How much is lost on the various articles of grocery?"
Well, we sell the bread at cost. The purchaser gets for 5 cents what has would other wise have to may 8 or 10 cents for. On the sugar we less 1; cents on each parcel. Leannot tell you exactly how much we lose on the other artices, but there is a slight loss. The handling and the transportation, you know, are a dead loss. Then, there is the rent of the building and the salaries of our eighty elects. The clerks cost about 5400 a week. The little girls who make up the parcels get from \$2.50 to \$3 a week, while those who tend the counters and act as beads of departments get mayer.

Mr. Koppet then conducted the writer to the Mr. Koppel then conducted the writer to the coal department. Fully 100 men, women, and little children steed in line at a low counter, some with bask-ts, others with coarse bags in their hands, waiting to be served. I pon the other side of the counterwas a great heap of coal which was constantly being replenished from a still greater heap under the coal hole in the sidewalk. One man stood at the counter to take the tickets, while others showelled coal into pails which were emptled by others into the baskets or bags of the purchasers.

"Each of these pails," explained Mr. Koppel, "contains twenty-five pounds of you. Uf

"rach of these pails," explained Mr. Koppel,
"contains twenty-five nounds of coal. Of
course the measure always varies a nound or
so, but on the whole it is very satisfactory."
A little girl would hold one and of the bag
between her feath and stretch the bag open
with her hands so that it could be easily filled,
and then struggle wildly to get the load on her
back. It was all that some of them could do to
carry the coal up the stairs. There were girls
in the line who could not have been more than
12 years old, and to climb the stairs they
had to pause for breath at every step.

The line kept up all day. Many of the women
had to carry the coal on their backs more than
a dozen blocks to their homes. The boys, who
had been sent by their parents to buy coal, did
not mind it so much.

"How long will this store be kept open?"
"Until the hard times abate," answered Mr.
Koppel.

THANKS FOR SIX CENTS.

of Damages for His L. Jured Reputation,

A jury in the City Court last Thursday rendered a verdict of six cents damages and six cents costs in favor of Herbert Motz, a waiter, who sued Adelbert Fischer, a glove manufac turer, of 80 White street, for \$2,000, Motz thanked Judge Van Wyck, who presided, and the jury when the verdict was announced. In a neat speech he assured them that he was perfectly satisfied, as they had vindicated him, and that was all he had looked for.

The vindication was somewhat expensive however, as it will probably cost Motz \$75 for his lawyers' fee. The suit grew out of Mr. Fischer's omission to count his change. On the night of March 10 Fischer, with his wife and some friends, went to Luchow's restaurant in East Fourteenth street, where Motz was employed. When the party had dined he handed Motz a bill without noticing its denomination. and when the waiter brought back the change he stuffed it in his pocket, omitting to count Mr. Fischer, his wife, and friends went to the theatre. After the performance he took a train for Boston, and just before getting into

train for Boston and just before getting into his berth he thought he would count his money. He found that he was about \$100 short. Immediately it occurred to him that he had given the waiter a \$200 bill and had received change for a \$50 bill.

When Mr. Fischer got back to New York he went to the restaurant and demanded his change. The waiter denied that he had received a \$20 bill from Fischer, though the proprietor said he distinctly remembered giving Motz change for a \$20 bill that night. A wordy war followed, and Mr. Fischer losing his temper said to Motz: "I did not get the \$10 though the proprietor to witness what had been said. Shortly after this he was discharged, the head waiter says, because he was inattentive to customers. Motz says because a stigma had been placed on his integrity.

tegrify.

Motz thereupon brought suit against Mr.
Fischer for \$2.000. According to the verdict
the defendant will have to stand the costs of
the suit, which will probably be \$150, besides

paying his lawyer.

Judge Van Wyck said in charging the jury
that in his cointon both men were honest, but
were laboring under a misapprehension, and
that such being the case, he considered that
Motz deserved vindication.

OPPOSED TO STATEHOOD.

Gov. Wolfe Wants the Chicksonws to Conthus As They Are.

PAUL'S VALLEY, L T., Jan. 27.-Gov. Wolfe has just issued his message to the Chickasaw Legislature, now holding a session. Following is a translation of what he says referring to Statehood:

"There is a great question being agitated

their regressions and here misconstrued as a re-dection on the cause of the South in the late war. They refuted the idea that any such con-struction could be placed on his language, and said that it could no more becalled unparriotic from a Southern standpoint than it could be called unpatriotic toward the Union.

Tate's Showing in Scholarship.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 27 .- Yale's junior appointments, the list of members of the junior class who, by a general scholarship average during the first two and one-half years of their colors, have secured a stand entiting them to the Honor Roll, were given out to dan. There are 165 names on the list, by nine the largest number ever recorded by a junior class at This.

GLOOM FOR THE FIRST TIME AT ITS ANNUAL REUNION.

The Witson Bill Blamed by Mr. Doige for the Great Change That Has Come Upon Mis Co-operative Community - Italian Wages for Some of the Workmen-There's No Endowment Account This Year

Donosymus, N. Y., Jan. 27.- The twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Doigeville employees to hear the result of the year's work and to reoperative plan, was held to night. Heretofore it has been a joyous occasion. This time it was anything but joyous.

It has been Mr. Dolge's custom to invite his employees to a banquet after the annual inventory in January. The cost of these banquets has usually been \$500. This year, owing to the closing of the mills and the hard times that prevail in Polgeville, Mr. Dolge decider instead of giving a banquet, to present his check for \$600 for the relief of any extreme distress that may exist among the families of his workmen-

He invited his employees to meet him tonight in the new shoe factory. The employees provided a literary and musical entertain ment, which cost nothing, and then Mr. Dolge

addressed thom. In his speech he said: "I welcome you to our twenty-fifth reunion The party now in power, true to its old-time hatred of industry and thrift, has inaugurated a policy so antagonistic to the welfare of both wage earners and manufacturors that conditions have been created which impel me not to spend any money this year for festivities, or even for our customary dinner. Therefore, I invited you to sit with me round these empty tables and ask you to accept my check for \$500, with the suggestion that you entrust it to a committee of three from your number, who shall use it to assist such of our co-workers as may need aid during the winter.

In reviewing our business for the years 1801 and 1802. I was able to report to you that ther were the most successful years we have had. Each year I could announce to you a rise in wages. They will be known in the history of our country as the two years of sound economical policy embodied in the Mc-Kinley Tariff law), by which the purchasing power of the masses was increased to such an extent that all the factories throughout the land were busy every working day in the year. Although we did not enjoy the much lauded privilege of supplying the haffirs of Zululand. the Bushwackers of Australia, the Hindoos of East India, or the Coolies of China with the products of our factories, our home markets consumed all that America could make,

our twenty-fifth rounion I am compelled to offer aid to men who have worked with us, who can and are willing to work, and yet are forced to the level of mendicants merely be-cause supreme imporance and conceil reign at

cause supreme innorance and conceit reign at washington.

"For the first time in twenty-five years our factories are closed for want of orders; for the first time in twenty-five years I stand before you to state what you all know, that in spite of our earnest efforts, in spite of our many advantages in spite of our acknowledged position as leaders in our lines of tweiness, in spite of oil this and more, we have not made any progress during 1863.

"True, we have been more fortunate than many others. Dolgeville knows as yet nothing of sour houses. Indgeville has not, like many other manufacturing towns, had occasion to appeal to the outside world for aid to feed and clothe starving and suffering wage earners, because, as stated before, we have managed to keep our factories, guing and our men employed at some work or other.

"Most of you own your homes, and when the factories closed you had saved enough to carry you through the winter without asking alms of anybody. Unfortunately, some of you who earn \$2.25 per day in the factory have been compelied to work part of the year alongside Italians shovehing dirt for \$1.25 per day. I fear that the majority of our felt makers will henceforth have to work in the factory for the same wages italians get shovelling dirt. The Wilson bill will compel it.

"The annual statement of my system of carryley sharing shows."

annual statement of my system of

	earning sharing shows:
1	PENSION ACCOUNT.
	Contributions to pension account to Jan. 1, 1863 \$25.725.70 they year interest \$1,132.04 Countributions for 1893 \$8.763.31
1	Paid to pensioners 7.487 00
ı	On hand Jan. 1; 1804 \$22.644 07
ı	LIFE INSURANCE ACCOUNT.
ı	For life insurance we paid on 79

Nothing could be credited to endowment account this year. business prevented any one from producing more than he was paid it wages. You will remember that for the year 18v1 \$1,004 was credited to your endowment accounts, and to 18v2 the last of the Mekinley years \$4,200, 15. In other words, besides your losses on wages, you have lost about \$4,000 in addition.

"To sum up all expenditures the firm made account of earning sharing during the year.

on account of earning sharing during the year

Por pensions	\$3.7	78.5	11		
Por ineurance	4.1	41.3	12		
For endowment	1.50	24.1	10		
For school purposes outside of lates.	1000	42 1		*17	845
Previously paid		OH C		fiel.	700
"The whole propaganda					

Ing. is a translation of what he says referring to Statehood:

"There is a great question being agitated throughout the United States, upon which depends the very existence of the five civilized tribes. The policy advocated almost universally by the press in the Ferritory, as woll as a calculated to do our nation grievous harm fine question is allottent and Statehood, and it should use strike end that we may retain our tribel forms of government and the holding of our lands in common as it is to day.

In a sum of the control of the control of the delegates to attend to all business pertaining to the wesfare of the Chicksaw people at Washington.

HEARS HIS BEARD IN PRISON.

The laterantion-! Swinder Howard Secures an University Privilege.

**Columnus, O., Jan. 27.—The luxuriant beard of the liev, Dr. G. F. F. Howard, the international swindler, has caused discord in the prison management. He came here on Thursday in the serve time years. The ruises of the prison require prisoners to have their hair clipped and their faces amonth shaven, but the prison physican. Br. Irston. declared that requires was sufficient, severally from larvaging with the prison physican. Br. Irston. declared that reprison physican. Br. Irston. declared the declared that reprison physican in the physican physica

James H. Pigot to He Removed.

Wesley C. Bush, the new Commissioner of Buildings in Brooklen, has appointed Julius Both, an architect and engineer, as his deputy at a salary of \$2,000 a year. Mr. Both is a graduate of the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts. James H. Pigot, who figured conspisuously in the folumbus celebration ecandal as a dummy for Patrick Ross, the real contractor for the Aldermanic grand stands, will be removed from his place as plan clerk. George Howell, the present deputy, will be retained as a second deputy commissioner.

INVESTIGATED

196,000 Vials of His Guaranteed Remedies Distributed Absolutely Free.

Leading Newspapers, After Thorough and Careful Investigation, Report That They Cure Ninety-six Out of Every One Hundred Trented.

During the past five months such reliable journals as the Boston Post, Philadelphia Times, New York Press, Baltimore American, Washington Post, and equally prominent newspapers in other cities have distributed free from their offices about 196,000 vials of the remedies prepared by the Munyon Homeropathle Remedy Company. Read what they

have to say: The Boston Post, from whose offices 10,000 vials were distributed free, says: "Since we began to investigate the claims made for Munyon's Rheumatism Cure we have received letters and testimonials from nearly overs State in the Union, and find that his remedy fails to cure only about 4 per cent, of the cases. Some of these cures have been so quick and so thorough that they seem almost

The Philadelphia Times savs: "Out of 1 811

The Philadelphia Times savs: "Out of 1 S11 reports received from those who were given a trail of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure from our office, 1 744 declare themselves positively cured, and 33 eay they have been greatly benefited. This is certainly indispitable evidence, and must place this remedy as the great discovery of the age.

The New York Frees says: "We find that, out of every 10° who have used Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, is have declared themselves cured or greatly benefited. There can now be no hesitancy in caying that Munyon's Rheumatism Cure may be termed a positive cure for rheumatism."

The Railingre American adds its evidence. It says: The common of the accuments and of the punity in general was leven that rheumatism could be cured only by a long and persistent treatment.

It will be seen by the testimonials that

could be cured only by a long and persistent treatment.

It will be seen by the testimonials that have been given and by those we publish that Manyon's thematism ture acts almost instantaneously, curing many obstinate cases in a few hours. Mr. Munyon explains that his failure to cure all cases of theumatism is due to the fact that these patients are suffering with kidney affections or some other organic disease. He says that where the kidneys are diseased or where there is a scrolly loss distincts it is necessary to use his special loss distincts it is necessary to use his special loss distincts it is necessary to use his special kidney Cure or his special blood ture in conjunction with his liberantism. Cure, lie advises persons whose nervous system is broson down to take bloaty of rest, to lone up the stomach with his nerve and stomach remedies. Mr. Minnyon guarantees that where there are no organic complications his liberantism in from one to the days. He says this remedy noter hile to cure sharp shooting pains in the

used."
This Company puts up a remedy for every

This Company puts up a remedy for every disease. They can be obtained from the nearest druggist, usually for 25 cents per vial.

Munyon's Homotopathic Home Remedy Company employ a number of eminent decroes who have schleved distinction in diagnosing and curing disease.

Catarth positively cured by gentle and southing remedies.

Nervous diseases promptly cured.

Siespiessness corrected Siesp secured.

Weak and generally debilitated people strengthened and lost powers bestered.

Kidney Compaints, Dysterists, Constitution, Piles, Neuralgia, Asthma, and all Female complaints quickly relieved.

No matter what the disease is or how many doctors have failed to help you, a visit to these eminent specialists will cost you nothing, and may save your life.

Their office is open all day and evening. Sundays from 3 to 3 F. M. 7 East Fourteenth street, New York—Adv.

FARMERS, TO THE WOODS!

Mr. Coxey Expects You to Feed His Army of 100,000 Men Bound to Washington. Massizzon, O., Jan. 27.-When J. S. Coxey and march from Ohio to Washington to demand the issue of \$500,000,000 of Treasury notes, he was looked upon as a rich crank. He

words. Peace on earth good will toward men, but death to interest-bearing bonds.' No criminals or Anarchists will be allowed to mingle with us. We will depend entirely upon the enthusiasm of the downtrodden people for the necessaries of life." When asked what he would do with his army of 100,000 when he struck some lown of 10,000 people for the night he declared it his belief that the Lord would provide.

'Coxey prepared "Bulletin No. 2" last evening, and it is now in the hands of printers for promulgation next week. He says in it. We promote only the peaceable pian now. When that fails it will be time enough to talk about force. The line of more than now. mingle with us. We will depend entirely upon the enthusiasm of the downtrodden people for the necessaries of life." When asked what he would do with his army of 100,000 people for the struck some lown of 10,000 people for the night, he declared it his belief that the Lord would provide.

Coxey prepared "Bulletin No. 2" last evening, and it is now in the hands of printers for promulgation next week. He says in it. We propose only the peaceable plan now. When that fails it will be time enough to talk about force. The line of march will be given in Bulletin No. 3, in about three weeks. We want 100 old officers, I nion and Confederate, to volunteer as marshale of divisions. Horses will be furnished to most of them. It is expected that the farmers of Pennsylvania will increase supplies for the procession in its particle mission of the salvation of the republic."

SHOT HIS MOTHER.

A Drunken Iron Moulder's Method of Re-senting Parental Reproof.

Bobert Morris, an iron moulder, who lives as Spurien Duyvil, was held without ball in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday charged with shooting his mother at their home on Friday night. Morris came homedrunk late on Friday night. Morris came home drunk late on Friday night, and when his mother upbraided him be astred a Flotert rifle and shot her in the left breast. Then he ran out of the house, Mrs. Morris made her was to the home of her son Frank, who lives next door. A doctor was summeted, and be pronounced the woman's condition critical. He probed for the build, which had ledged in the abox of the heart. Morris was captured a lew hours after the shooting.

District Attorney dohnson Out of Office. The term of Jesse Johnson of Brooklyn, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, expired yesterday, and the office is now vacant. Some time ago Mr. Johnson notified Attorney-General Oney that he wished to be relieved from all official responsibility as soon as his term expired. Al-though he heard nothing from Washington on the subject, he got out yesterday, and left the office in charge of Col. John Oaker, his dep-

A HOME BY THE SEA,

Within Reach of the City. FOR SALE-On the Lower Bay

of New York, a first-class residence, in perfect condition, with five acres of land. The house contains eight bedrooms, spacious ground floor, ample piazzas. View of the Highlands, Sandy Hock, Ocean and Bay superb. Station, Giffords-by-the-Sea, within fifteen minutes. Time to the City, forty-five minutes. Commutation fare ten cents. Price of house and lot, with five acres, \$10,000. The house cost more than this sum. A perfect bargain. Inquire of

H. T. METCALFE & SONS,

145 Broadway, New York City.

HARDSHIP FOR DOLGEVILLE. DOCTOR MUNYON DARK DAYS ON THE EAST SIDE

DESTITUTION INCREASING, DESPITE THE REFORTS OF CHARITY. Comparatively Little Money Spent in the Shops, Except for the Necessaries of Litte

-The Struggle to Oh ain Work-Indien-More misery, greater poverty, growing numbers of homeless and hungry, factories closed or running on baif time, trade in all branches worse than dull, and a general condition of affairs that grows blacker every day such is the fale that the great overpopulated east side tells with constantly increasing force. From every district east of the Bowery come the same accounts of hunger, cold, and desti-Nowhere are the effects of the bard times

more apparent than in Grand street, which is the great shopping centre of the district. Last year, on any bright Saturday afternoon such as yesterday, Grand street would be crowded with eager, bustling, well-clad, good-patured people, mostly women, some out for a prome-nade, others rushing in and out of the teeming stores in excited chase of the best barbe found. The Grand gains to of yesterday was a significant change from the Grand street of last year. There were the same stores and the same bright skies and warm sunlight to bring the people out; but the stores were for the most part but meagreiy patronized, only such as sold the necessaries of life attracting any-thing like a crowd; and of the numbers of peonie who came out to enjoy the welcome warmth of the sun many were but scantily clad for any more beisterous weather. Another difference was that the crowd of yesterlay was largely composed of men, who came out not to buy, but to make a store-to-store canvass on the but to make a store-to-store canvass on the almost hopeless manes of finding some odd job which would bring in a few penniss.

The side streets were full of men tramping up and down necknet they had no place to go women and children crowded on the narrow stoops, taking advantage of the bright sunshine that made even the outdoor air warmer than their cheeriess, freless tenement rooms. At the Relief Association rooms in livington, I-sex, and Delinices streets the rame report was given out.

More applicants for relief than we can possibly handle now and the number increasing daily. We are working day and night, and even at that have to lurn away scokes of those who bitterly need help.

bitterly need help."

The small shopkeepers, of whom there are so
The small shopkeepers, for the ellects of the

you a nickel."

The proprietor of the shirt finally sold it for six cents to a youth, who put it on then and there and departed. As the reporter walked up the street he noticed a number of women in the middle of the roadway gathering bits of weed and paper, even very small pieces. A policeman explained this.

When you see 'em on that lay it means extra hard times. Mostly the women will look out for any likely piece of weed and pick it up if they run across it. But now they go out to hunt for it, and even paper goes to help make their fires.

if they run across it. But now they go out to hunt for it, and even paper goes to help make their fires.

"They lit burn that in their rooms to night. I suppose? asked the reporter.

"hey will not," replied the officer. "They know too much. That's a lay up for some night when it's so cold that they'd freeze without it. Why, they all keep tals on the weather reports. You can see em in the morning at the corner news stand waiting for some one to huy a paper, and when a man but's one they'll go up and ask him: Does it say it'll be warmer or or order to night mister."

Another use to which a stray piece of wood may be put was seen by the reporter in Forsyth strict, where a loy was busy scraping snow off the silewalk with a barrel stave.

If done three jobs already since mornin," said he. That's 15 cents, an to-morrer I'll get a shovel an go up town.

Everywhere the same reallness to work, wherever ionness work is obtainable, is evident on the east side. The sufferers are not men who have lost their jobs through any fault of their own, but unfortunates who have been thrown out of work by force of circumstances. Said tapt. Cross of the East Fifth street station yesterday.

In this precenct there are, I suppose, 3,000

notes, he was looked upon as a rich crank. He is very much in carnest, and is spending a great deal in the project. Coxey said to-day:

"You'll find that when we reach Washington on May I we'll have 100,000 men. We'll not take a dollar with us, and instead of muskets every man-will carry a white fing with the words. Peace on earth, good will toward men, words. Peace on earth, good will toward men.

TO HELP THE NEW YORK UNEMPLOYED Letters of the Hor, Seth Low and Miss Miss. turn to a Boston Society.

Boston, Jan 27. Secretary Miller of the oston Relief Committee, has been in receipt offetters from the Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia College, and others asking for a detailed report of the committee's work in furnishing employment, with particular regard to the women's workshop and inside work for ean. Mr. Miller mailed the desired information. He has received the following:

Parament's Rome, Communication London, a New York, Jun. 25, 1864. Principals, Maller, for close, and recovery, and the principals of the principal of the pri

formation. Among these was the following:

New Yors, Jan. 26.

Dank one: I san tharman of the shops here for the
groung of receiving work and have seen your letter to

N. Finning.

I say you tell me how the ray engets are made? I
say you tell me how the ray engets are made? I
say you tell me how the read engets are made? I
say you tell me how the read engets are made? I
say you tell me how the read enget of the say of the
ground the work and help so little interface. I am
any you to shall the ray engiet reducing I shall be
grateful to you if you will engian the morees. Be
lieve me, very tray yours.

Bro h'yn's Tree-Planting Society,

A delegation of the Tree-Planting Society of Brooklyn, headed by A. A. Low, waited yester-day upon Mayor Schieren and called his attention to the fact that the beauty of the city was greatly marred and the seathetic taste of the people shocked by the pasting of advertisements on trees. The delogation asked the Major to have a till presented at Albany at ing the city authorities power to stop the mesance. He bromised to do so and also take all possible measures to beautify the

The Mayor also said that a company had been organized to erect handsome advertising posts in various parts of the city, such as can be seen in Paris. Section, and Vienna, and he suggested that the society see whether such posts rould not be advantageously introduced. World Suspend Commissioner Schilemann. Maror Schieren of Brooklyn said vesterday that he had no intention of suspending Excise

Commissioner Schillemann, against whom charges were made because he voted to grant charges were made because he voted to grant a license to a saleon at Tompkins avenue and Halser street mainst the brotest of \$100 neighbors. Mr. Schriemann, in an interview with the Maror vesteriar, denied that he was renawing licenses which will not expire until next month.

"The present Excise Board," he said, " has never wifelily violated any law and never had any intention of doing to." The Hax Hidge Parkway Drive.

The scheme to lay out the Bay Sidge Park war livive along the old Fort Hamilton road is to be revived. The bill passed last year at Albany appointing a Commission to determine on plans for the road was defective in not making the county instead of the city of homolity responsible for the cost. Mayor schizzen is to have a new bill pressred.

WHY, BLESS YOUR HEART

If we wanted to print in this paper all the letters we get every day telling how folks have been saved from grippe and pneu-

monia by RIKER'S EXPECTORANT the editors might kick. Why? Simply beenuse there wouldn't be a bit of room left for the news. To tell the truth, though, there isn't any better news going than that Riker's Expectorant costs only 69 cts, a bottle, and is guaranteed to knock out any able-boilled cold in the first round. They'll tell you all about it at

RIKER'S

6th Av., Cor. 22d St.

BROOKLYN'S FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings for the Reinstatement of Com-There was a hearing yesterday before Justice Landon in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in the suit begun by Fire Commissioner John Ennis to save himself from going out of office at the close of the month under suspension, Last Monday Mayor Schleren made charges against him, and suspended him from office. The charges were based upon Mr Ennis's ap-

pointment of nine foremen and sixteen as-

sistant foremen.
The testimony taken showed that while there were only thirty-four engine companies and twelve truck and ladder companies - fortysix in all-there were fifty-nine foremen and assistant foremen, thirteen more of each than were required. It was also shown that Forewere required. It was also shown that Foreman John McGronner was supervising the work of two men in the harness shop, and that Foremen Burns and Elsen and Assistant Foreman J. J. McGronner were all assistant of the Engineer Nevins by driving his wagon or acting as elerk in his office or as messenger. Another finalsched foreman had the duty of attending to the furnout of Commissioner Finnis and holding himself in readiness to drive him to three-marm free it was turther testified that Foreman John J. I. nnis, a nephew of the suspended Commissioner, was not attached to any particular company but took the place of any foreman who was absent from duty. Some of the high-priced officers are also cungaged in very ordinary duties about headquarters. The testinony proved that there is one office to each 4's firemen.

Mr. Ennistastified that in his opinion it was necessary to fill the vacancies without leaving

necessary to fill the vacancies without leaving the work for his successor to do. The promo-tions were made in regular manner. The hearing will be continued on Mondar.

A Substantial Resognition of Herolem at Sea. The Maritime Exchange Committee resterday closed the fund for the families of Chief Officer Meyer and the seamen of the Dutch steamship Amsterdam, who sacrificed their own lives a fortnight ago in attempting to rescue a shipwrecked crew of American fishermen. The fund was increased yesterday by

ermen. The fund was increased yesterdaz by contributions aggregating \$311, which, with the \$1.150 previously acknowledged, makes the total \$1.44.

The families of the brave seamen are as follows: J. Meyer, the first officer, left a wife and twoenlidren; Boatswain E. Regnard was married, but had no children; Carnenter A. J. Ondyn was the sole support of an aged nother; Quartermaster E. Eichhorn, left two small children; steerage Steward A. Bes had a wife and two children, and Seaman A. Van Viet left a wife and five children. A share of the fund is reserved for Seaman An der Wilt, who was the only one of the boat's crew that survived.

Frederick Willetts, formerly the proprietor

of the New York Hustrated News, who was adjudged an habitual drunkard about two years ago, and had a commission consisting of bis wife and two other persons appointed to take charge of his person and estate, made application before County Judge Garretson, in Long tion before County Judge Garretson, in Long Island City, vesterday for the appointment of a new commission. Willetts has an income of \$16,000 a year from a portion of his estate, while another portion which he gave to his daughter brings in \$25,000 a year. Lawyer Fester, who appeared for Willetts in the application, asserted that the petitioner was now capable of managing his own affairs. The Judge reserved his fecicion.

Willetts was a son of Samuel Willetts of Westbury and inherited an estate worth about \$1,000,000.

George W. Frothingham's Will.

The will of the late George W. Frothingham With the exception of \$22,000 in charitable bequests, the estate, valued at \$440,000, is left to the children. These are the charitable bequests: Brooklyn Children's Ald Society. Stone: Brooklyn Hospital, \$3,000; Polytechnic Institute, \$5,000: Eye and Far Hospital, \$4,000: Ornhan Asylum of Brooklyn, \$3,000; Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, \$1,000: First Unitarian Congregational Society, \$2,000 for mission work, and Union for Christian Work, \$2,000. Fenjamin F. John S. and Nathaniel Frothingham, sons of the restator, are the executors. the children. These are the charitable be-

Arrival of Bishop-steet Hall. Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the White Star stea uship Germanie, from Liverpool, was the Rev. Dr. Arthur Crawshay Alliston Hall, the Protestant Episcopal hishop elect of Vermont. Dr. Hall was elected to succeed the late Bishop Bissel who died last summer. He was born in 1847 and was educated at Oxford. For eighteen years he was connected with the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Boston. He will be consecrated on Feb. 2.

Not Subject to the Civil Service Law, Albany, Jan. 27.—Attorney-General Han-cock has furnished an opinion to the State Civil Service Commission, in which he holds that places in the State service not apecifically classified by the rules and regulations of the Commission, and not included in any general classification, are not subject to the civil service law, and persons holding such places are entitled to their salaries until their offices are

entitled to their salaries until their offices are classified.

The Attorney-General gives an opinion to the effect that it is not necessary to certify the name of a veteran more than three times to any appointing effect, except upon the request of that officer. Hitherto it has been held by the livil bervice tommission that as long as there was a velocan on the eligible list he guest be appointed before a civilian sould be certified. Under this opinion a veteran need only be certified three times, the same as a civilian. a civilian.

The first opinion was asked for by the Commission in view of the hundred or more persons held to be irregularly in the employ of the State at Quarantine and other places, as shown in the list published a week ago.

Strength of the G. A. H. in New York State, ALBANY, Jan. 27. The report of acting Assistant Quartermaster-General McCormic of the G. A. ll. of the State for the six months ending Jan. I has been compiled, and will be ending Jan. I has been compiled, and will be sent to the national headquarters. The principal items of interest in the report are: Number of members in good standing in June, 40.410; gain by muster in, 643; by transfer, 365; by reinstatement 568; total gain, 1.443; loss by death, 464; total less, 2.63. This leaves 28,100; in good standing on Dec. 31. The total expenditure by the department for charity was \$33,140.01; number of families relieved, 978; number of persons outside the family relieved, 408.

Private John Allen Withdraws His Name. JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 27.-The Hon. John M. Allen has withdrawn from the Senatorship race and returned to Washington. On his last ballot he received 49 votes, 10 more than next highest. The last ballot this evening re-culted. McLaurin, 41; campbell, 37; Teylor, 36; Lowrs, 22. The caucus adjourned till Monday evening.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

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